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R N 21 DEC 2021 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Keerti Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	731399
Center	ORN	Date	21/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Monuments are the mirror to the rich heritage and culture of India and many are protected under ASI.

Role of Archaeological Survey of India

(1) Helps in protection of monuments.

(2) Overlooks Development process around it and if any project damages the monuments are restricted

(3) Provides monetary support for the upkeep of monument.

(4) Promotion of monument and its significance.

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Challenges faced by ASI

1. Poor infrastructural Assessment and less consultation by ASI
2. Less monetary discretion and lack of funds.
3. Mandate and powers not very clear
4. Bureaucratic and political hurdles.

Measures:

1. Clear mandate and objectives.
2. More discretions and powers.
3. Increasing funds allocation
4. Increase cooperation with bureaucracy, local bodies and spread awareness.

Conclusion

ASI is crucial for increasing soft power of India by showcasing Rich heritage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribal art such as Warli painting showcase the rich vibrant Tribal culture.

As Economic Resource:

(1) These can be professionally practiced and its sale can improve finances.

(2) Training centres, education in these art can help earn money.

eg. Paper making art of Arunachal Pradesh for Buddhist scripture writing is costly and serve as income to people.

eg Recent tribal art on mask during covid times.

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Social-Economic transformation

(1) This can help in development of society by better vocational training.

(2) It will increase prestige

(3) This can influence other tribes to cherish their culture

(4) Training can improve it to get Nationally and Internationally recognised

(5) Will empower and uplift women and children.

eg Recognisation of art such as 'Warli Art' on walls of UPSC Bhavan inspires tribes to enhance skills.

Conclusion

Tribal culture have such goodness and richness which needs support and protection

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India, 1919 by Montague - Chemsford efforts led to some unsatisfactory provision.

Provision of Government of India Act, 1919

(1) It introduced bicameralism at the centre.

(2) Divided subjects between Centre and Provinces.

(3) Included 3 members to the Governor General Executive Council

(4) Introduced Dyarchy at Provincial Level dividing subject to reserved and transferred.

(5) Separate electorate extended to Anglo Indians, Sikh and Europeans

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Indians Aspirations Unfulfilled:

(1) Governor council members still had British majority. and Indian member not democratically elected

(2) The dyarchy had inbuilt flaws

2.1 Irrigation in Reserved but Agriculture in Transferred

2.2 Lack of finances.

2.3 Council of Minister not collective responsibility easily removed.

2.4 Bureaucracy dominant.

2.5 Veto powers of Governor General

(3) Separate Electorate further emboldened divide and rule policy.

Conclusion

Alexander Muddiman Committee 1924 was constituted along with Simon Commission (1927-1928) to review the limitation of Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean War led to the emboldening of cold war and repurcussions that followed.

Korean War:

① This was an implication of the policy of communism vs Capitalism.

② U.S. support to the democratic elements to contain Communism supported by USSR.

③ This war led to division of Korea into 2 halves North led by communist leaders, south being democratic

④ Though seen as just division of a country into two but it changed many things

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Far Reaching Implication

① This led to taking strong policies and containment measures by U.S. in China and Vietnam ~~wb~~

② The Vietnam war ended in 1976 after 30 long years of violence and bloodshed. and loss of US side.

③ It led to strengthing of military alliances such as NATO.

④ All these constant struggle lead to finally disintegration of USSR.

⑤ Now today, North Korean policies are a threat to world such as Nuclear, Human Rights violations in the country.

Conclusion

Korean war still continue to affect world politics such as FATF sanctions of North Korea.

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5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism is the property to attract and repel through certain radiation.

[Origin of Earth's Magnetism]

With evolution of earth 4.5 Bn years ago, slowly the heavy particles settled down forming core of Earth with Iron and Nickle majorily

This provides for magnetic behaviour of earth.

The magnetic poles are constantly moving and there is also complete reversal of magnetic character

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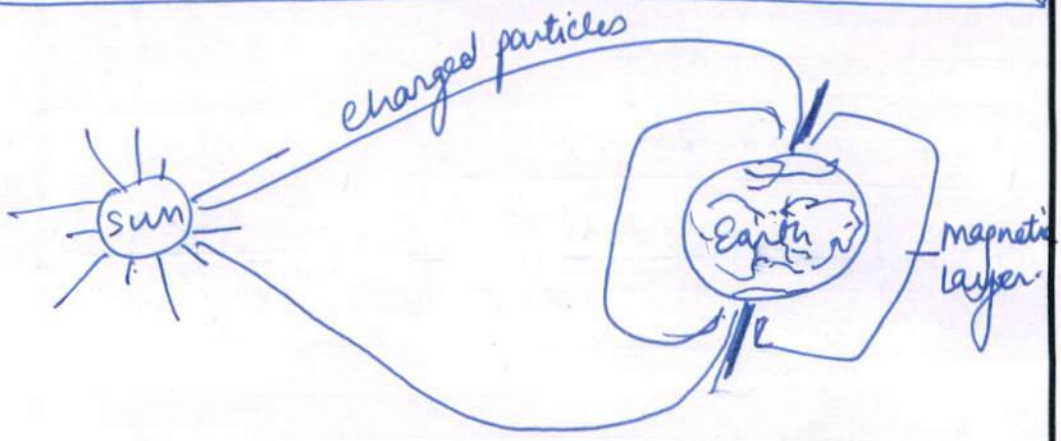
Interaction with solar Particles



The magnetism of earth forms a protective layer repelling the solar radiation and providing living environment

But in North and South poles this layer weakens at times and some charged particles enter surface forming Northern lights Borealis and southern lights Australis.

Conclusion

Climate change is affecting this protective layer and needs to be tackled at all cost.

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dams are built to control the flow of rivers, hydroelectricity potential etc.

Challenges to Dam Safety

(1) Recent Uttarakhand disasters highlighted need of Dam Safety

(2) Earthquakes, Glaciers Outbursts, floods with powerful water flow are potential threat.

(3) Poor Environment Impact assessment, leading to land slides at dam sites.

(4) Construction material, poor engineering, corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Old dams, not properly repaired.

Potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

(1) Safe distance of people in case of disaster.
(2) Protect fauna and flora.
(3) Protect against collapses
(4) Protect Environment.
(5) Improve hydroelectricity potential.
(6) Provide livelihood and employment opportunity
(7) Overall Regional development by increasing tourism, safety, resource management, water sustainibility

Conclusion
This is essential to have Sustainable Development taking all stakeholders in confidence.

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Compensation Depth is the depth required to neutralise the ill effects caused by carbon emission

Implication of Rise in Depth

(1) It will lead to increased green house gasses emission and creased global warming

(2) More resources and measures will be required to compensate for increased depth.

(3) Leads to Ocean Acidification, marine

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life getting deteriorated.

(9) It's leading to carbon sink acting as carbon source.

Anthropogenic Warming:

are adding fuel to the fire.

(1) Coal use, pollution of land, water, air, deforestation, faulty agricultural practices, and industrial practices all is leading to need of further carbon compensation

(2) Global ignorance and petty measures, rat race to modernisation is further increasing the menance.

Conclusion

Need of Sustainable Development, Circular Economy, Prevention, protection, Preservation is needed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility is moving up and down the ladder of socially ascertained Vertical and horizontal division.

Social mobilitity can be in Caste upliftment, Varna System, Change of religion, getting at par in gender.

[Social Mobility with Equality]

(1) Sanseritization and Brahminisation of caste is lower caste people living like upper caste. This help in mental empowerment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and dilution of social difference hence equality.

(2) Horizontal social mobility ensure equal rights to men, ~~and~~ women and other gender.

(3) Leads to dilution of Untouchability and upliftment.

Impediments in Mobility

(1) Prevalance of caste consciousness such as in marriages, rituals and ceremonies.

(2) Patriarchial mindet, Orthodoxy.

(3) Discrimination against Schedule Caste and attrocities

Conclusion

An egalitarian outlook is required for harmony and progress

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Demography is the population number, characteristics and its potential.

[Demographic Changes]

(1) India presently having Demographic Dividend which will peak by 2045.

(2) By end of century there will be 35% elderly population dependent on other.

(3) This increased population can cause alot of unsustainable burden on India and environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Two Child policy

Favour Debates:
- Population control for better health, education, development.
- Environment carrying capacity already near exhaustion.

Against Debate
- Already near replacement rate in many states
- Democracy provides right of self determination
- More population, more workforce
- failure of China's 1 child policy
- Can increase female foeticide. abandoning of child.

Conclusion
Both policies have pros and cons and detailed, rational policy is required such as education, awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization is process of increase interdependency on countries on international sphere.

Efficiency:

1. Better market
2. Better quality and prices
3. Economies of scale
4. Balancing of Resources
5. cultural enrichment
6. Scientific progress such as Nuclear fission reactor development in France.
7. united colloboration in environment, Disaster.

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Globalisation : Unjust for Developing countries

1. Make economy subservient
2. Import dependency
3. Domination by stronger economies.
4. Policies dictation, such as domination of western countries in WTO, World Bank, IMF, UNSC.
5. Exploitation of resources such as Africa, Central Asia.
6. Affect environment such as transfer of hazardous water

Conclusion

Over dependency on globalised world need to be restrained and a balanced, independent policy is crucial.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been a land of unity in diversity and host largest number of religions. also a birthplace to many like Hinduism, Sikhism etc.

Impact of religions on art

(1) In the pre vedic society, Indus Valley civilisation, there are seals, sculpture found. This art form having Proto Shiva 'Pashupati', Mother Goddess having plants out of her womb, animals etc on seal show their belief system and worship

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) In Maurryan period, the stupas inspired from Buddhism

(3) Ajanta cave paintings about previous births of Buddha and other Buddhism inspiration

(4) Ellora caves painting having Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism inspiration

(5) Elephanta cave paintings Hinduism and Jainism.

(6) Gupta period temples, Satvahana patronage to religious art.

(7) South India temples, dance, paintings, pillar having sculptures of God,

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eg Brihadeshwar temple of Chola in Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram

(8) Classical dances such as Mohiniattam, Sattriya dance, Kathakkali all dedicated to God.

(9) Music such as Carnatic, Raags dedicated to Gods.

(10) The building of Mosque, not human paintings in it as per Islam such as Jama Masjid etc.

Conclusion

Hence, most were religious but secular were also present, paintings of kings, queen, dance for entertainment, secular music seen in Hindustani style.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 by help of A.O. Hume, an English officer raised question in hearts of many.

Organisational apathy from INC in intial years

(1) Due to english support, thought to be a safety valve for english rule.

(2) the Western educated dominated leadership such as Dadabhai Naroji, GK Gokhale, Peroz Shah Mehta.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) The elitist nature, believe in Protest, Prayer, Petition in constitutional manner not believing in efficacy of mass struggle.

(4) Believe in British system of fairness and justice, true colonial character not known

Working Class participation:

(1) With the coming of extremist in politics in 1905, their participation increased.

(2) The ~~participation~~ partition of Bengal in 1905, then swaraj movement accompanying

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Boycott led to mass participation

(2) With coming of 'Gandhiji' in frame in 1915, working class got involved in Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Strike and Kheda Satyagraha

(3) Finally the 1st mass movement of Gandhian style, Non Cooperation movement inspired many.

(4) Civil Disobidience Movement saw participation of working class as well and Business man.

(5) Leftist Movement such as Socialist and communist saw Involvement
1920 - All India Trade Union under President: Lala Lajpat Rai.

Conclusion

Quit India Movement, that give final blow to British Rule saw participation that was all round up and from down.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon's tenure (1780-1784) was a liberal one but led to rise of Nationalism against British colonial rule.

Lord Ripon Measures

① He restored freedom of press curtailed by Lord Lytton.

② He worked towards non expansionist policies

③ He worked towards better governance, famine

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

relief, education measures, making Indians more involved in administrative business.

(3) He tried bringing justice more equitable by allowing Europeans to be tried by Indian courts by introduction of Ilbert Bill

No change in colonial bureaucracy mindset

(1) Despite his efforts, Ilbert Bill saw a widespread distress in European bureaucrats

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and was opposed. Finally its provisions had to be changed with exposed colonial rule evils to the people.

(2) The corruption in relief measure led to famines in 1890's which killed more than 20 lakh people

(3) Indians were not given enough room of participation and Indian Council Act 1892 was not admired.

Conclusion

The subsequent Governor General further worked against Nationalist aspiration led to forming of Congress and long freedom struggle

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post independence India had its own struggle to form a strong foundation and make it a India we see today

New Social Movements

(1) The Development process led to large cutting of tress, especially in hills of Garwal region of Uttrakhand led to Chipko Movement

Later, Karnataka's Apiko Movement was inspired by this to protect Environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) The political movements led by Dr B. R. Ambedkar against Untouchability through All India Backward Class Federation.

(3) The tribal movements against their exploitation, encroachments especially in north East even led to violence and secessionist tendency. but led to understanding their need and forming of "tribal Panchshee"

(4) The Communist Movement for land reforms, rights which led to many

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Constitutional Amendments, rules and regulation.

(5) Dalit Panther Movement to prevent attrocities against Scheduled Castes led to passing of laws such as Untouchability (Prevention) Act, 1955 strengthing democratic fabric.

(6) Movements by Students, workers against employment led to forming 'Temples of New India' in form of education institute like IIT, BARC for research

(7) farmers movement led to green Revolution.

Conclusion

every social movement led to deepening of roots of Democracy and a stronger nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Wildfires are unprecedented, unpredicted sudden large scale fire damaging forest and wildlife etc.

Reason of Recurrent and catastrophic Wildfire

(1) The most important reason is delay of monsoon and rainfall.

(2) Due to climate change, global warming, pollution, deforestation, the rate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of evaporation changes leading to erratic rainfall.

(3) Sometimes, the fire is sparked by the wires and connection overheated by sun.

(4) The presence of dry leaves, dry woods, leads to more rapid fire transfer

(5) the waste disposition, garbage collection in forest may lead to such fires since not monitored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Lessons to be Learnt by India]

(1) India too can learn lesson as recent forest fire in Kumaon hills of Almora (Uttarakhand), Orissa was witnessed.

(2) The acidic nature of soil, due to invasive Cheer (Pine) tree introduced during colonial times, lead to fires.

(3) Better indegenous flora, afforestation, fire protection centers and relief, fire alarm, garbage management, tackle overheating of land.

(4) Climate awareness, reduce global warming, solar pannels.

[Conclusion]

An all around holistic approach can help tackle menace of forest fire.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Rivers are both a boon and Bane for mankind Management can help in enjoying the fruits of this valuable resource.

Needs of Cross Border flood Management

1. Water — Uses as drinking irrigation, hydroelectricity
2. To protect damage to infrastructure, flora, fauna, humans.
3. Sustainable livelihood and agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major issues

① Lack of cordination

China - India : no treaty, only Memorandum of Understanding
Expert level Mechanism

Nepal - India, Bangladesh - India also face similar problem.

② Hydrological Data not shared :
lead to not knowing quality and quantity of water

③ Upper Riparian states having discretion :
leads to more water down the dams when want leading to floods in low riparian states

④ Dams → Geological factors eg earthquake leads to floods due to climate change, erratic rainfall.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial Measures

1. Data Sharing
2. Multilateral Cordination such as China-India-Bangladesh for Brahmaputra.
3. Tackling climate change
4. Considering Environment Impact Assement, tribal people Consensus for dams and all Stakeholders need to be taken care.
5. Responsible behaviour of Upper Ripperian state.

Conclusion

Keeping differences aside, Unity and cordination is essential to deal with such disaster

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is facing a water stress due to Depletion of water resources and soon will enter to scarcity if current rate of exploitation continues.

[Geo Climatic Phenomenon]

① The Erratic rainfall due to climate change, deforestation, greenhouse gas emission, global warming

② The drying up of rivers, melting of Himalayan glacier

③ ground water depletion due to geological process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Short sighted Government policies

1) The ground water depeletion is tackled by giving NOCs (No objection certificate) for use or by charging money for violation but this doesnot underline the problem of over use.

2) Agriculture uses 90% of groundwater is kept out of the NOC requirement

3) The excessive construction of dams, hydroelectricity lead to geological change leading to missing rivers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Irrigation methods leads to lot of water wastage, soil erosion.

(5) Industrial pollution, thermal, atomic/nuclear, agricultural pollution leads to further depletion. Ganga pollution, Yamuna pollution.

(6) Mining Wetland for Urbanisation leads to further decline of ground water.

(7) Developmental Projects near glaciers, lack of climate policies, pollution adds to melting.

(8) Household water wastages with no proper management is huge concern

Conclusion

Water is the basics of life on Earth and needs to be protected at all cost and Now is the time to Prevent, Protect than to Repent, Repair

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? **(250 words) 15**

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

The Plate tectonics theory by Parker divides lithosphere into 7 major and 20 minor plates

Major Lithospheric plates are

- ~~Afr~~ American Plate
- South American Plate
- African Plate
- European Plate
- Indo Australian Plate
- Pacific Plate
- Antarctic plate.

How these plate moves:

(1) These plate moves in 3 ways:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1.1) Divergent Plate boundary

The two plate move away from each other by tensile divergent force forming mid oceanic Ridges, African rift valley

(1.2) Convergent Plate boundaries

The plates moves towards each other

- Oceanic-Oceanic Convergence
  eg Himalayan formation (Thetys sea)
- Oceanic - Continent convergence
  eg : Chile Peru Trench formation
- Continent - Continent Convergence
  Mountain forming process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1.3) Transform Plate Movement

Two plates rub each other can cause earthquakes

Why these plates move:

(1) Due to sub surface athenosophere which is weak and semi solid.

(2) Due to volcano and earthquake.

Conclusion

This is a continous, ongoing process as seen by less age of oceanic crust than continental, African rift valley enlargement and increase in height of Heimalayas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism in India is the culmination of wide number of religions such as Hinduism, Parsi, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, other.

Constitutionally Professed Secularism

① It is a positive secularism in which State has no religion

② State provides for balancing act for all religion, promote all religion equally

③ A 25. talks about individual practice, profession, propogation of religion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) A-26 : Allow religious denominations to practices their religions belief and rituals.

(5) A 29, A30 → allows minorities to protect their culture and educational institution run.

Securalism practice in India

(1) Religions often lead to violence against each other leading to communalism against constitutional ideals of fraternity and harmony

eg Godhara Riots, Hindu-Sikh Riots after assasination of Indira Gandhi. etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Religions through their orthodox culture and traditional superstition lead to discrimination among genders.

eg ~~sabre~~ women entry ban due to menstruation (Sabrimala Case).

Triple Talaq practice that now a criminal offence.

(3) These often lead to inhuman practice, brutal killing of animals

eg cow slaughter and vigilantism

Conclusion

Although there is some deflections but with affirmative action of state and judiciary it help guide people back to the constitutionally professed secularism and equality, peace and unity

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care work Infrastructure provides Inclusiveness to vulnerable groups like children, women, elderly, person with disabilities

Public Investment in Care economy ripple effect to policy objectives

(1) Children: Creche system, look after care, proper nutrition lead to better development, tackle stunting, wasting, undernourishment, child mortality and better

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

demographic Dividend.

(2) Women: Rest place for menstrual cycles, pregnancy times, hospitals, AASHA training. Lead to increased contribution in workforce, better health, maternal mortality reduce. Care infrastructure can lead to better job opportunities and women play crucial roleas care givers.

(3) Elderly: Better inputs, empowerment as they and work, earn and share their valuable experience with the society. It will reduce social schemes burden and elderly will age well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Person with Disablity :
Infrastructure with make it more Accessible for them to have different jobs, empower them make them financially and mentally independent. Help government in policy target of Right based approach, Accessible India, participation in education and jobs.

(5) This will overall create more employment, more FDI, Increase India's soft power and global image

Conclusion

India Ideals forever supported Care work and inclusiveness
An affirmative action in this direction is need of the work to reap benefits of Demographic Devidend.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2208)

Name of Candidate	Kriti Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	731399
Center	ORN	Date	17/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting is economy and ecology handholding for a sustainable development.

Strong strategic framework:

(1) With goals and deadlines, mission mode plans at monthly and annual level to ensure effective green budgeting.

(2) Bottom-up approach with involvement of all stakeholder is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tools for evidence generation

(1) Quantitative analysis is the form of air condition, green cover, green practices, energy efficiency with data is required to set direction of further achievements.

Budgetary Governance

(1) More budget allotments, perks to those accomplishing targets.

(2) CAMPA, schemes such as Highways budget to comprise 1% for planting trees alongside.

Conclusion

It's high time to understand the importance of sustainability and achieve goals of 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular Economy is using a product again by Reuse, recycle, processing etc till the time it cannot be used anymore, then it is safely disposed.

Need of Circular Economy in India

1. Limited Resources.
2. Huge Population
3. Need of cheaper products due to low purchasing power
4. State of environment with Delhi being the most polluted city in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) ASSOCHAM report highlights India creates one of the highest e-waste so this can be turn from waste to wealth.

Challenges

1. Poor waste collection
2. Poor processing industries.
3. Lack of Research and Development
4. Less Awareness.

Measures

1. Awareness
2. Creators responsibility to collect.
3. Incentives such as discount on bringing back old electronics, plastic packaging
4. PPP model of industries, use of CSR funds.

Conclusion

Examples such as Ecokari that turns waste plastics into handbags, decorative items should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

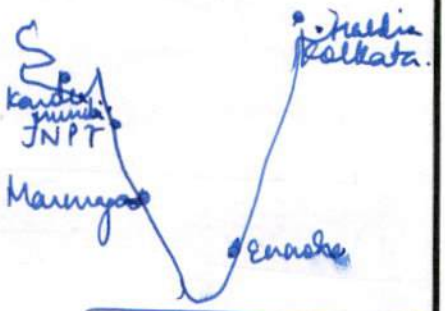
Major Port Authorities Act is a major step to boost shipping industry, trade, exports, logistics etc.

Features and significance of Act

(1) The authorities are given more power to take decisions for quick turnaround, operational bottlenecks reduced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) This is a much needed dimension from One size fits all approach. Now every port can deal with their issues such as siltation in Kandla, small size of Haldia etc.



Some major ports

(3) Single window clearances, transparency and accountability led to better governance practices

Conclusion

Shipping have capability to provide cheapest transport and currently contribute to 90% global Indian trade by volume.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Increasing the share of rail freight in the overall modal mix could present a golden opportunity for India to shift to an efficient freight paradigm. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

समग्र मोडल मिक्स में माल ढुलाई में रेलवे की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने से भारत को एक कुशल माल ढुलाई प्रतिमान में स्थानांतरित होने का एक सुनहरा अवसर प्राप्त हो सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Freight transport comprise trade through railways which comprise 30% approx internal trade in India.

Benefits of Increasing Rail freight Share

(1) Will lead to less cost as hiking fuel prices have made road transport costly

(2) Less time - Road Congestion and uncertainity increase time by roadways. Railways can help enhance timely

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

delivery. It can even boost agriculture transport to far off places.

(3) Reduce Corruption - Misuse of eway bills by forging or tearing bills if not checked.

(4) Less Environment damage - As huge amount can be transferred in comparatively less fuel.

Conclusion

Need of decreasing subsidy of AC passenger coaches to rationalise freight prices. Need of cold chain compartments to diversify trade aspects and enhance security from train loots.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. **(150 words) 10**

किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Monetisation Pipeline is monetising brownfield core assets in order to raise money for more infrastructure development.

Infrastructure leading to accelerated and inclusive socio-economic Development

(1) → More Infrastructure → better productivity
↓
Exports ↑.
↓
jobs ↑
↓
Purchasing power
↓
Socio Economic development
↑
Saving ↑

Disequilibrium model of growth.

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(2) Health infrastructure – PPP mode
better health → more better society

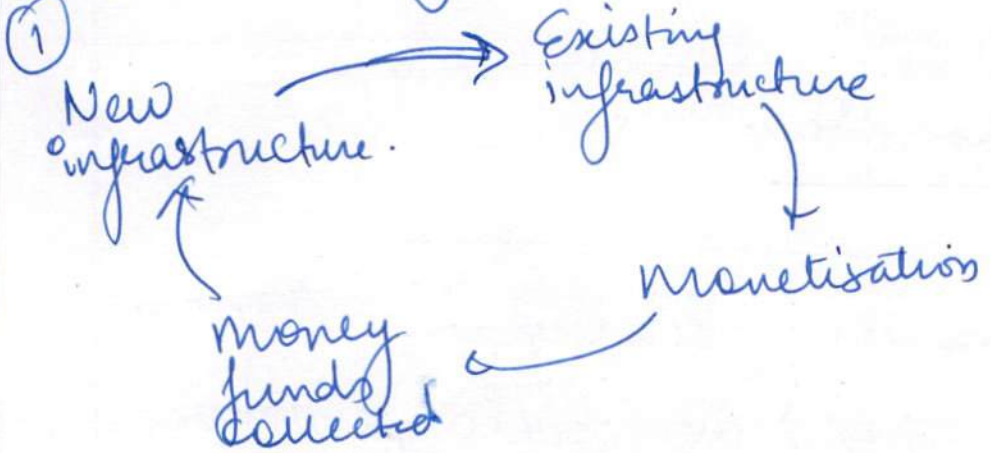
(3) Education infrastructure.

(4) Roads, transport – rural connectivity,

(5) Offices, houses, → Foreign Direct investment increase.

Significance of NMP

(1)



(2) It will allow government to focus on more core work of governance and social-economic upliftment.

Conclusion

It is a positive step and its rapid development is required to bore its fruits in economy.

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6. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy in India. What should be taken into account while formulating such a policy? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति के निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

Periodic Labour Force Survey highlights increasing employment rate but at the same time there is increase in Unemployment Rate due to Demographic Dividend.

Need of National Employment Policy

(1) Phase of Demographic Dividend if economy is not given a boost this dividend can turn into disaster as joblessness can lead to social tension, social crimes.

(2) Amount of employment - huge population, less opportunity..

(3) Nature of employment - disguised

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in agriculture majority, low skilled, MNREGA etc. not to their full potential.

(4) To enhance women participation
PLFS - 19% women employment.

Formulation of policy: Important consideration

(1) Aristotle Eudomonea (Good for all)
Rural-Urban, male-female, all caste, all religion.
Accessibility, Accountability, Awareness to be focussed.

(2) Skill development, new opportunity with global collaboration for all age to be focussed.

Conclusion
Database needs to be made in order to understand the complexity and Mission Mode work with bottom up approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Planning for the potential long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture needs to be prioritised to mitigate threats it poses to India's food security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों को कम करने के लिए, कृषि पर इसके संभावित दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों की योजना बनाने को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Global Hunger Index by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe ~~high~~ ranked India 101/116 highlighing poor state of food security.

India food security threat

(1) Huge population
(2) Limited land resources poor yield as compared to leading countries.
(3) ~~Maternal~~ women anaemia → 50%. Undernourishment, child mortality, stunting, wasting as high as 33%.
(4) Hidden Hunger.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Planning for long term

① Less rain, water scarcity, abrupt monsoon - Better water storage, efficient use such as drip, micro irrigation, Per drop more crop etc needs to be done.

② Use of Renewable energy sources such as solar panels etc.

③ Increased pest attack need better and safe pesticides, fertilizers

④ Soil salinization - Mechanization, rationalise fertilizer use etc.

Conclusion

Agriculture itself is major contributor to climate change and in short term decreasing its contribution by adopting organic methods and water efficiency should be prioritised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. In light of various issues being faced, discuss the need for a revamped and need-based PDS in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामना की जा रही विभिन्न समस्याओं के आलोक में, भारत में एक पुनर्निर्मित और आवश्यकता-आधारित पी.डी.एस. की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

PDS system in India is to ensure food security for upholding gandhis principle of Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

Issue in PDS

① Procurement issues, storage issue.

② Central Issue Price is too low at Rs 1/kg, Rs 2/kg and Rs 3/kg for wheat, Rice and grains that haven't changed since long despite many committee recomendations.

③ Excessive coverage of about more than 60% of population.

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(4) Leakages:

(Revamped and Need based)

(1) Focus on right sizing beneficiary on basis of census.

(2) Excessive low prices for only BPL card holders and rationalising prices.

(3) Better storage and transport to avoid wastage.

(4) One nation, One ration card strictly applied.

(5) Direct Benefit transfer to avoid leakages.

Conclusion

Such expenditure should not excessively burden government and empowering citizen to be focussed than giving subsidy and freebies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Land have been a sensitive issue since independence forseeing most litigation and affirmative steps are needed for better economic prespective.

Presumptive to Conclusive land titling system

(1) Presumptime titling can lead to loss of time and money as if any development is done on land later claims can lead to wastage.

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(2) Excessive judicial cases leading to long litigation, leading to land wastage because of disputes but conclusive titles can solve this.

Hurdles

(1) Pre colonial - Zamindars, tenants, peasants, clear demarcation missing.
(2) Lack of paperworks
(3) Land precions as lines
(4) No way to verify old record.

Conclusion

SWAMITVA scheme, drone mapping, registration of land, proper identification, fencing, reallotment of lands with no owners is required to use land efficiently by conclusive titling

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol is a high energy efficient compound which is less polluting.

Methanol Economy

It is when many economic spheres are fuelled by use of methanol alone or in a mix with other fuels such as petro, diesel etc

Methanol Role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity

① Decreased import dependency for petrol, diesel, gas and decrease vulnerability to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

any crisis.

(2) Increased energy efficiency performance with less environment pollution.

(3) Help India meets its targets in international forum in reducing pollution, increase soft power, enabling investment atmosphere.

(4) Reduced cost for fuel base industries for power.

(5) New prospects - such as agriculture creates methanes can be converted to methanole, new industrial plants → jobs → exports.

Conclusion.

Faster adoption and more Research and development is required to full equip potential of methanol economy

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11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

States are having a fiscal deficit of more than 4% and total debt outstanding ratio of centre and state is at 85%.

State finances

(1) Covid situation witnessed unprecented expenditure on health, shifting things to online, at doorstep, more subsidies, freebies etc.

(2) With the incoming of GST,

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a compensation cess was levied by center to be transferred to state but claiming it to be 'an act of God', this was denied.

(3) With lockdown, states own sources of taxes were limited as alcohol shops were shut, transportation reduced so petrol less used.

(4) States started excessive borrowing leading to poor Revenue deficit as well as fiscal deficit.

(5) Though Centre has provided

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Interest free loan to be repaid after 50 years only yet poor states have become more unsustainable.

(6) RBI highlighted the same in its report and rising inflation is the cause of extra debt.

Conclusion

FRBM Act provision should be applied to limit deficit.
Structural measures to improve DISCOM, renewable energy use, One Nation One Ration Card etc should be done

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The demographic dividend for the next 25 years necessitate inclusiveness in digital economy which is undergoing with 'Digital India' Mission'

India's Inclusive Digital Economy

① Cost :→ Of device : due to economies of scale is low.
Recently Reliance Digital announced upcoming project of cheapest smartphone it provides accessibility

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to all.

→ Of internet : With increasing competition, India being the 2nd largest internet connection population, big market players such as Reliance Jio, Airtel, Vodafone are trying to provide internet at cheap rate.

② Awareness programs, Schemes : Digital India, various schemes such as pension, Health, education, are delivered online for ease. This enabled use of digital equipment by all age group.

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(3) Finances : Easy transfer of money through BHIM UPI, Google pay etc. even in Rural areas Post Payment banks led to spread of digital financial literacy. Demonetization increased the volume from 2% to 25%

(4) Women : Better job opportunity sitting at home help them contribute to economy.

(5) Agriculture – through SMS, mKisan etc farmers get help.

Conclusion

Every sphere of economy and all class of humans benefit from digital economy and Necessity make man learn the thing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges?

अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं? **(250 words) 15**

Demographic Dividend is the working class population in the age group of 15-60 years and India will witness its peak in 2047

High Productivity jobs – To reap benefit of Demographic Dividend

(1) To increase economy when most working class present

(2) Once the demographic

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dividend ends, there will be an increase of dependent population, so now is the time to build better social security structure.

Challenges:

1. Overdependence on primary sector almost 50% of population creating low productivity (15% to GDP) disguised unemployment,

2. Poor manufacturing sector with just around 25% contribution to GDP and 16% employment.

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India forms less than 2% of world trade.

(3) Service Sector More employment in traditional low skilled part but GDP contribution is more of modern services.

(4) Role of women - PLFS highlights only 19% women workforce

Measures

(1) Food processing industry - Boost cold chain, warehouse, SAMPADA.

(2) Make in India, AtmaNirbhar Bharat, MSME promotion, FDI increase.

(3) Skill Development, Research and Development, IPR stringent.

(4) Women focus, education, health, remove glass ceiling.

Conclusion

Its time to act in Mission mode to have best of our demography to not let Demographic dividend become demographic disaster

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in export promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Special Economic Zones are areas in the country that are treated as foreign territory for the purpose of trade and taxation

Role of SEZ

① They were built to increase industrial, manufacturing base

② To increase export, as no custom duty.

③ To increase GDP.

④ To enhance employment and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

investment.

(5) Benefit manufacturer as well as economy. with tax rebates.

Challenges :

(1) Unclear tax structure such as MAT, DDT, then their removal.

(2) Sunset clause in taxation.

(3) Stringent labour laws deter people from investing.

(4) Mostly in urban area so disbalance in growth

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and no rural progress.

(5) Single window clearances but still structural bottlenecks in starting, existing

(6) Limited business such as jewellery making etc not profitable much

Conclusion

SEZ, NMIMS etc to be redefined to achieve success. More lucrative schemes to enhance participation. Clearing of tax provision and timely rebates. International collaboration to increase investment.

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15. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

The Liberalization, Privitization and Globalization LPG reforms have completed 30 years but their effect on economy is mixed.

Mixed Results

Positive :

① Agriculture : mechanization, exports increased.

② Manufacturing - FDI increased, MSME, exports.

③ Services - Major service exported, rapid health infrastructure, education boost.

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Negative: Due to half baked, incomplete reforms:

① Agriculture: Not ~~so~~ much privatisation, Contract farming limited. State mandi, MSP, etc don't allow liberalisation to flourish. Essential Commodity Act restricts exports of certain commodities leading to disruption of supply hence countries finding other reliable partners.

② Secondary sector:
Takeover laws, land acquisition, government policies on starting a business, closing a business, RBI allowing partial capital account

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convertibility affects (LPG) reforms to fully flourish.
Taxation policy further deters investment; base erosion and profit shifting, round tripping, and treaty shopping.

(3) Tertiary sector: Strongly performing good but majority in traditional sector. Informalisation, unorganised nature leads to inability to reform. More enabling environment such as easy bank loans, work from home etc to meet the present situation.

Conclusion:

More rapid need to boost all sectors to help achieve India its target of $5 trillion economy by 2025.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Dairying is an allied sector which provides farmers an all year round income source.

Significance

1. Nutrition – Hidden Hunger, fortification with Vitamin A and D helps provide all round development.
2. Income to farmers especially in agriculture lean season.

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(3) Use of fodder from crops to feed dairy animals.

Challenges

(1) Cost of raising - land required, fodder for better produces.

(2) Health - foot and Mouth disease, Brucellosis etc. can't be taken to hospitals frequently, need of doctors at home and lack of enough veterinary doctors.

(3) Climate Change : affecting productivity, increasing incidence

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of disease.

(vi) Protection : Attacks by other animals.

Government Initiative

(1) Kisan Credit Card.

(2) Targets and vaccination for foot and mouth disease, brucellosis.

(3) Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

(4) Artificial Insemination, doorstep delivery of male counterpart to enhance indegenous breed.

Conclusion

More processing to avoid wastage, more incentive to be given to increased focus on this sector.

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17. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम.एस.पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India aimed to increase farmer's income to double by 2022 but present condition indicate need of more fundamental changes.

Flaws on relying on MSP and subsidies

(1) Increase debt, with no significant increase in farmers condition and GDP

(2) Not a permanent solution. MSP though announced for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

many crops but procurement is mainly done for rice and wheat.

(3) Subsidies such as fertilizers lead to increased and exploitative use causing harm to environment. Power subsidy lead to wasteful use

Need to create value chains

(1)

Production + Value Addition → Better Products long lasting → Better bargaining power of farmers → Better cost → Double farmers income.

↓ government investment → Better Products long lasting

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(2) Food processing centres under SAMPADA scheme such as mega food parks etc can lead to better cooling.

(3) Better transport facility for quick, secure, low wastage can reduce food wastage
[Dalwai committee Report → Rs 93000 crore wasted]

(4) Cold storage, cold chain, better warehouse, efficient public distribution system.

(5) Market reforms - eNAM, GRAM, mandi regulation etc can help easy selling.

[Conclusion]

50% of population depends on this, allied sector such as animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries to be promoted.

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18. Food processing industry provides a vital link between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry. In view of this, examine the constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain system in India. Suggest suitable solutions as well. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के दो स्तंभों अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के मध्य एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में कृषि-खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Food processing industry is where the properties of food is enhanced such as more longetility, taste, etc through manufacturing process or value addition process.

Link between agriculture and industry

(1) Agriculture provides the backward linkage to the industry where processing takes place

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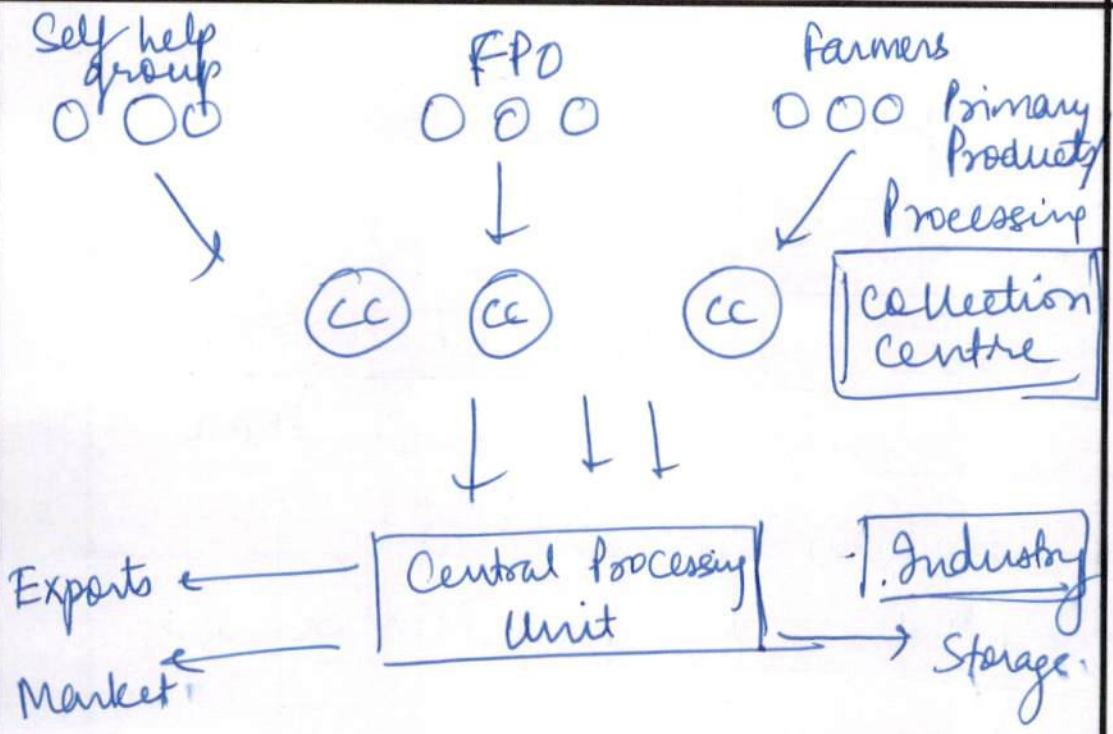

Food Processing

The raw material is collected by farmers, FPOs, self help group and through grading, packaging, profiling brought to the collection centre. Here it is further labelled, sorted which is both capital and labour intensive process is finally taken to industries for final processing

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such as ketchup from tomatoes, chip from potatoes etc.

Challenges

(1) Procurement, contract constraints farmers sell to middlemen than direct having a contract.

(2) Cold chain transport, storage less mostly for potatoes in UP etc.

(3) Huge land and capital requirement for food processing industry

(4) Quality issues, not consistent:

(5) Lack of forward and backward linkage both for agriculture and industries.

Conclusion

'SAMPADA' umbrella scheme for food processing should be clubbed with agriculture and logistics schemes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agricultural yield and farmer's income. Comment. In this context, discuss the measures that can be undertaken to enhance India's agriculture storage capacity. **(250 words) 15**

पर्याप्त भंडारण अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता का कृषि उपज और किसान की आय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की कृषि भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dalwai committee Report highlighted food wastage of Rs 93000 Cr out of which Rs 30000 Cr is due to poor storage facility.

Storage : Effect on yield and income

1. The farmers restrict their output due to limited sale and procurement.

If private players and government provides for better warehouse facilities, farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can focus on increasing yield by better farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, labour, machines etc as they will be assured that increased output will not have to be sold in distress.

(2) With storage facility and no distress sale will increase bargaining power of farmers, FPOs as they can wait for getting relevate prices. Also institutional loans are available in place of Warehouse Receipts. The eNAM facilities can also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

be availed.

Measures

① More leak proof, storage warehouse near agricultural farms with PPP model.

② Temperature Regulation facilities such as cold storage, ambient temperatures.

③ Pest management, regular checks, sanitary measures.

④ Insurance to crops in warehouse

⑤ Rationalised charges of using warehouse facility

Conclusion

Storage, transportation, Mandi Regulation, eNAM etc with other forward and backward linkages required to boost agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Owing to rapid depletion of water resources, there is an urgent need to increase water use efficiency. In this context, discuss the status of irrigation in India and challenges faced. Also, suggest suitable measures to address the challenges. **(250 words) 15**

जल संसाधनों के तीव्र ह्रास को देखते हुए, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सिंचाई की स्थिति और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian agriculture is still 51% rainfed exposing its vulnerability to water resources and scarcity can turn adverse effect on it.

Rapid Depletion of water resources

(1) Climate changes – Less monsoon, global warming and increased evaporation

(2) Anthropogenic factors – Wetlands depletion, dams construction, encroachment on small water bodies; urbanisation

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(3) Faulty agriculture practices: depletion of groundwater, excessive water irrigation

Need to increase water Efficiency

(1) huge population, therefore demand to drink, sanitize. India already in water stressed condition

(2) Agriculture - crops, animal husbandary. Can lead to food insecurity, nutrition deficit.

(3) Industries - water dependent such as cotton, iron, steel etc.

(4) Energy - Nuclear plants, coal washing hydropower plants needs water.

Status of Irrigation and Challenges

(1) faulty practices such as over flooding tubewells leading to water and soil erosion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Over exploitation of underground water and its contamination with Radon, Argon etc.

(3) Less use of drip irrigation.

(4) Canal irrigation - evaporation and leakages

(5) Water flooding technique of paddy cultivation

Measures

(1) Har Khet ko pani, Perdrop more crop to be promoted.

(2) Drip irrigation, Micro irrigation promoted.

(3) Water sealed canal constraction with upper lid.

(4) Watershep development and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program

Conclusion

Water Scarcity to be contained in order to ensure sustainable development.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2210)

Name of Candidate	Keirti Joshi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	731399
Center	PKN	Date	21/08

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. **(150 words) 10**
भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is following principles of extended neighbourhood policy, Connect Central Asia, Look West to enhance Indo-Central Asia relationship.

Significance:

(1) Geopolitical - their own significance having common threats of radicalism, extremism can be a ground for connect to deal effectively.
- For better dealing with Afghanistan

(2) Energy - Kazakistan for Uranium, Turkmenistan for Gas
TAPI gas pipeline (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India).

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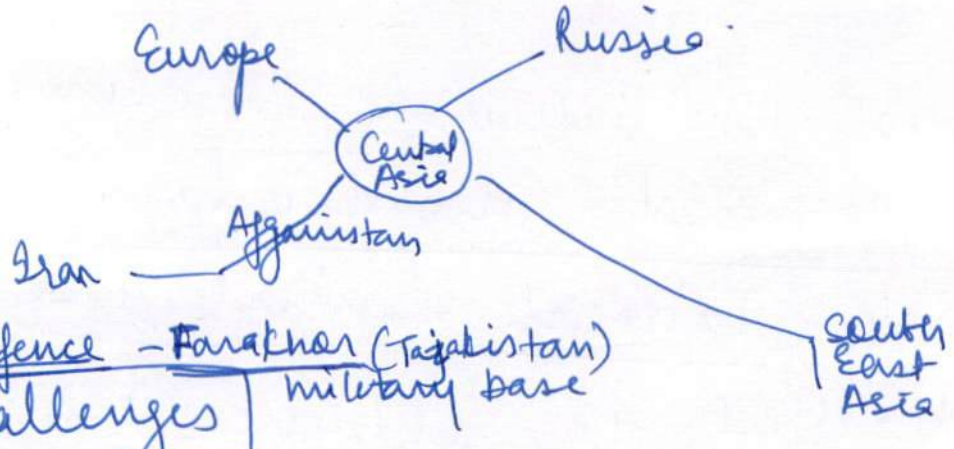
(3) Geostrategic - Cross point for India's global connect



(4) Defence - Farakhor (Tajikistan) military base

Challenges

(1) Connectivity - No direct link and issues with Pakistan

(2) Slow Pace of Projects - Such as
- International North-South Transport Corridor
- Ashagabat agreement
- Chabahar port

(3) China - these are more close to China in terms of trade, connect etc

Challenges

Russia-Ukraine war provides Opportunity to India to entrance trade filling vaccuum and improve timelines of projects.

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2. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian diaspora comprises Non Resident Indians and people of Indian origin.

Role of Indian Diaspora: Atmanirbhar Bharat

(1) Investing in India: Chine diaspora Invest 30% where is in India, it is less than 10%

(2) Creating favourable policy eg Indian diaspora created favourable environment for Indo-US nuclear deal

(3) Tourism: Themselves visiting or by promoting culture food, cuisine, festivals spread.

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(4) Promoting Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Institutional Investment by confidence building

(5) Remittances - India largest reciever.

Challenges

(1) Less investment

(2) More facinated by western nation and less believe on policy, corruption, etc.

(3) Policies unfavourable - Need of more handholding, promoting diaspora investment, promoting ease of doing business

Conclusion

Pravasi Divas (9 January), Know your country, pilgrimage etc are a way to connect to diaspora but more efforts for economic gains is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Stating the significance of trans-boundary river water management for India, discuss the emerging issues in this context. **(150 words) 10**
भारत के लिए सीमा-पार नदी जल प्रबंधन के महत्व का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में उभरते हुए मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Trans boundary river management is rationalising use, storage, flow, coordination, database creation to better map, monitor rivers across nations.

Significance :

① Disaster Managements → such as droughts, floods [Kosi called sorrow of Bihar].

② For energy security - Various hydroelectricity project are based on continuous flow of such rivers.

③ For peace and friendly relation Disputes such as Feni river between Bangladesh and India was solved

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after signing treaty.

Emerging Issue

① Nations rivalry turning to water threats:
China building infrastructure on Yarlung Tsangpo.
Indus water treaty yet Pakistan constant allegations on India on every run off project also.

② Lack of data exchange.

③ No proper treaties
China - only Memorandum of Understading signed for Sutlej and Brahmaputra.
Bangladesh - Teesta conflicts and more than 100 small river conflict

④ Boundary river based - Kalapani (Nepal) issue.

Conclusion

Need of treaties, bilatarial solution and set guidlines to deal with this as rule based order

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. UN Peacekeeping requires reforms to keep its operations fit-for-purpose. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the UN Peacekeeping. Also, suggest reforms to improve its operations. **(150 words) 10**

यू.एन. पीसकीपिंग (संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति सेना) को अपने परिचालन (ऑपरेशन) के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप बनाये रखने हेतु सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, यू.एन. पीसकीपिंग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके परिचालन में सुधार के लिए उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

UN peacekeeping is using forces, diplomacy etc to deal with crisis in countries like Syria, Libya, Yemen etc.

Reforms Required:

UN peacekeeping → Outdated, Overburden, Overdependent, Outsourced

Challenges:

① Funds : Voluntary in nature therefore limited.

② Manpower/forces : Contributed by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

member nation
eg India highest contributor.

(3) Lack of common training, unity of command - mismanagement of operation and deaths.

Reforms

(1) Proper training, permanent troops - increase efficiency.

(2) Mandatory funds - To ensure proper food, facility to enhance morale

(3) Innovation, use of technology: Better Research and Development satellite mapping etc.

Conclusion

Crisis habitated countries witness worse humanitarian conditions. More than forces, there is need for fundamental ground work to ensure sustainable peace

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5. Discuss the role that space technology can play in strengthening India's border security. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Space technology is use of space satellites etc for enhancing outputs in various fields on earth. ISRO plays crucial role in India.

Space technology : Strengthening India's border security

① Mapping : It helps map the borders more accurately and better collaborations with neighbour.

② Monitoring and surveillance
It can give field view of any encroachments and with better technology even

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

movements of people can be detected. eg China village development in Arunachal Pradesh was detected.

(3) Coastal regulation, fishing ships can be alarmed on crossing international waters through satellite phones.

(4) Friendly relations and Disaster Management:

Geospatial technology used by IMD to predict disaster can stop disaster related security threat. Sharing such technology with neighbours such as Bangladesh has a centre can help enhance collaboration

Conclusion

More Research and Development can help monitor whole border sitting in a single room.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. **(150 words) 10**

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare is warfare which is a mix of fronts such as air, water, land, space and multiple technology such as nuclear, drones, missile etc

Hybrid warfare can be very dangerous and capable of causing widespread destruction

India's preparedness

① formation of Office of Chief of Defence staff - this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

focussed on joint command of Military, Navy, and airforce.

(2) Defence budget for modernisation of all three with procurement of S400, Project 75I, Rafallee.

(3) Testing of ASAT in space.

(4) India lackings:

- Mock drills not much practiced with use of all three.
- No ~~unity~~ clarity on who will report to whom in the 3 services.
- Defence budget tilted more towards army.
- Defence space Agency lack funds and research, innovation law.

Conclusion

More preparedness, clarity of policy, Research and Development, and learning from global practice is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss how cryptocurrencies can become a tool of money laundering in India. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में क्रिप्टोकरेंसी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का एक उपकरण कैसे बन सकता है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Cryptocurrency are virtual currency in form of block chain that are end to end encrypted.

Cryptocurrency : Tool for money laundering

① Being end to end encrypted though to monitor their flow

② Anonymity : No database of owner makes whole process safe for laundering

③ Quick transfers : from one place to another

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makes traceability tough.

(4) Lack of proper legislations.

Steps by Government

(1) Earlier RBI banned by Supreme Court ordered it be against A.19.

(2) Government made provision for taxing virtual assets at rate of 30%.

(3) RBI creating own digital currency which is more secure to reduce dependency on cryptocurrency

Conclusion

Management is better than restriction agt more robust technology is required to monitor cryptocurrency holdings, transfers, use etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. To display its commitment to achieve net zero emissions, India has incentivised the production of green hydrogen. In this context, discuss the prospects and challenges of a green hydrogen economy. **(150 words) 10**

निवल शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति को प्राप्त करने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता प्रदर्शित करने के लिए, भारत ने हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित किया है। इस संदर्भ में, हरित हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Green hydrogen is producing hydrogen through use of renewable energy such as solar, wind etc.

Green Hydrogen Prospects

① In mixing with fuels or completely hydrogen run vehicles → Decrease pollutant emission such as NOx, SOx, soot etc.

② In electricity generation in households, industries

③ Decrease import bills and

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current account deficit. provides better energy efficiency

[Challenges]

① Storage tough → Needs more space.

② Flammability - Hydrogen stored under pressure can be highly flammable.

③ Tough to carry - portability tough

④ Green energy source not constant such as solar mostly summers and it itself needs development

[conclusion]

India's 'Nationally Determined Contribution Target' and New 'Panchamrit' target demand Green hydrogen development

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. S. Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century whose prolific contributions spanned across astrophysics, space and mathematics. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एस. चंद्रशेखर 20वीं सदी के महानतम वैज्ञानिकों में से एक थे, जिनका खगोल भौतिकी (एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स), अंतरिक्ष और गणित के क्षेत्र में विपुल योगदान था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

S. Chandrasekhar is known for his contribution in defining chandrashekhar limit which have varied contribution in modern seiu

Contribution : Astrophysics, Space, Mathematics

① Deep study of planetary movements, expanding universe theories, formation of universe, Composition of planets.

② Studing the objects, atoms,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

charge, electricity, magnetism and contributing in their mechanism, wave-mass relations

(3) Understanding numbers, patterns, infinity, uses and application of trigonometry helped generations till now.

Conclusion

Chandrashekar contribution have made India a land of scientific genius as known throughout history with others like Ramanujan, Abdul Kalam etc.

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10. India's lunar missions, besides attesting to the development of space technology in India, have contributed significantly in exploring the lunar surface. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के चंद्र मिशनों ने, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की पुष्टि करने के अतिरिक्त, चंद्रमा की सतह के अन्वेषण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's Chandrayan I and II both contributed largely to exploring moon and LUPEX in collaboration with Japan will enhance its achievements.

Lunar Mission : Attesting to development of space technology

- It is an addition to various successful missions as as Mars Mission, ASAT anti satellite technology, IRNSS, etc.

- It was the 1st time GSLV III was used which will help in human space mission.

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Contribution to exploring lunar surface:

① It has mapped moon surface through satellites.

② It has detected ~~presence~~ presence of water on the dark side of moon.

③ It helps detecting theories about formation but analysing surface, minerals, craters.

④ It helped study moon atmosphere and detection of gases present

Conclusion

Luper that is lander rover mission will open more opportunity for scientific study of moon's surface.

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11. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The multilateral order such as United Nation Organisation formed after world war II, World trade Organisation etc are substituted by smaller groupings such as G7, G20 etc.

Old global multilateral order: failing to manage rising challenge

① Mostly consensus based decision making such as in World Health Assembly leading to delay in response in Covid situation., WTO delay in deciding IPR relaxation

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for vaccine etc.

(2) Western world dominate such world bank, IMF dominated by US.

(3) Lack of funds, since voluntary contributions [70% in WHO] leads to dependency. WHO contribution decreased by US during covid times.

(4) Lack of manpowers, UN Peace keeping force given by participants nations with not mandatory obligation.

(5) Sovereign nations, national interest uphold can be seen in various global climate multilateral conferences e.g. UNFCCC.

Issue based Coalition gaining traction

(1) Indo Pacific - Coalition like QUAD,

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AUKUS are more effective to deal with free, fair, rule based, open trade in Indo Pacific.

(2) Success of European Union, ASEAN, grouping.

(3) G20 – More innovative solution such as Osaka traka, Global minimum taxation

(4) Various Free trade agreements to boost trade in place of WTO.

(5) New Development Bank, contingency Reserve fund by BRICS is more targetted and inclusive for developing countries.

Conclusion

though issue based coalition important but global multilaterals are crucial to uphold world peace, development of even least developed, global efforts for environment change and upholding principles of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

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12. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the 3rd largest consumer of energy in the world and understands its role as a responsible producer and consumer of energy.

India : Intention of achieving balance and optimal development of energy infrastruction in South Asia

① to meet its own energy requirement in sustainable manner such as Renewable energy focus 'Panchamrit' target in COP26

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(2) To help neighbours meet their energy needs so that they don't overdepend on china and their debt trap policy under Neighbourhood first policy and Gujral Doctrine.

Need for Energy Cooperation

(1) To attain continous supply. Such as India has coal potential and solar [International Solar Alliance] which is abundant in summers.

Nepal and Butan → Hydroelectricity.
Pakistan and Bangladesh → Gas abundance.

If these can be integrated it will create self reliance in the region and decrease import bills and current account deficit.

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Existing gaps

① Slow pace of development projects India helped Nepal in Pancheshwar hydroelectricity project, Bhutan to develop Rattle hydroelectricity project

② Bitaleteral electricity sharing agreement not signed in details leading to conflicts such as India - Bhutan on prices

③ Motihari - Amlekhganj gas pipeline [India - Nepal] but yet not used to its optimum capacity.

④ India - Pakistan rivalry.

⑤ More nuclear collaboration such as Rooppur in Bangladesh.

Conclusion

SADRC should be made functional for better cooperation and rule based energy cooperation to develop south Asia on lines of European Union.

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13. Not only is the Indo-French bilateral relationship the key for unlocking the synergies with the European Union but it is also crucial for a sustainable and stable world order. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध न केवल यूरोपीय संघ के साथ सहक्रियाओं के सहयोग बढ़ाने की कुंजी है, बल्कि यह एक स्थायी और स्थिर विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

France is heading European Union for present tenure and it opens gate for India to be more participative in European Union.

Indo-French Bilateral Relationship

① Defence - Rafale helicopter, deals for joint development under make in India, military exercises

② Indo Pacific - French own presence through Reunion Island makes them more supportive for secure rule based order

③ Trade - Bilateral as well as through EU

④ Diaspora - Education, culture, etc.

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Relation'. Key for unlocking synergy with EU

① Geostrategic - France being important nation can help India sign BTIA (FTA) with EU.

② Economic - More investment, trade. EU presently is 2nd largest export destination for India after US. France can help India achieve more FDI from union.

③ Energy cooperation - International Solar Alliance ~~between Ind~~ with Initiative of France and India highlights soft power and India's dedication to green. climate. EU and India together can work on this

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India - EU Relation crucial for Sustainable and stable world Order

(1) Increased development:
Infrastructure in Africa, Indo Pacific safety and security and a alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative. It become more crucial being Sri Lanka's economy.

(2) Environment collaborations:
With US uncertainities in climate change initiatives with changing regims it become crucial that top 3 and top 4 energy consumer ~~contributor~~ to take action together.

Conclusion
It is crucial to sign BTIA as soon possible and together work in multidimensional spheres.

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14. A mix of internal and external factors poses security threats in North-East India. Discuss. What steps has the government taken to maintain peace and stability in this region? **(250 words) 15**

आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों के मिश्रण ने पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरे उत्पन्न किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The North East India once ahead of other parts of India in terms of GDP and having immense potential is witnessing various threats.

Internal factors :

① Secessionist tendency eg: Nagalim demanded

② Ethnic conflicts.
eg Naga vs Kukki vs Meities

③ Left Wing Extremism against underdevelopment, poor governance, land issues.

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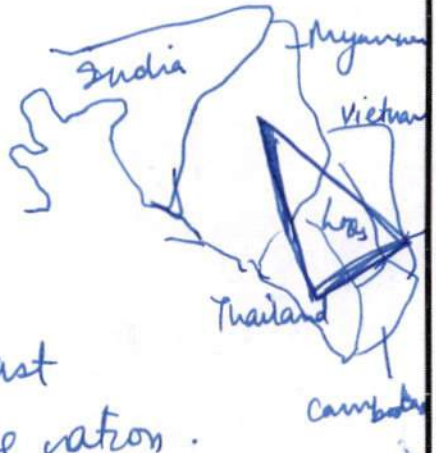
External factors

① Fake Indian Currency
by bordering nations such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar.

② Insurgency and Refugee
due to porous borders.

③ Drug trafficing
Proximit to Golden triangle



④ Arms smuggling
By Pakistan to North East region through bordering nation.

Steps by Government

① collaboration with neighbouring countries
such as Royal Bhutan Army helped Indian force to trace and tackle,

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Insurgents.

(2) Integrated border check post, Border Haat, searchlights, flood lights, Border development.

(3) Road Requirement Plan I and II

(4) Project Roshni - Skill development and increase employability.

(5) Hydroelectricity projects to boost self sufficiency in agriculture and energy

(6) 5th schedule area, Inner line Permit etc.

(7) Dedicated forces - 'Commando', Bastariya Battalion.

(8) 'SAMADHAN' - holistic effort.

Conclusion

Due to these efforts insurgency have decreased by 20% since 2014 and other threats have also come down.

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15. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco-terrorism is the connection between narcotics, drug trafficing with promotion of terrorism and vice versa

Extent of problem: Narco terrorism

(1) The organised crime such as drug trafficing through golden triangle and golden cresent is used to fund the activities of terrorism

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(2) Terrorist use drugs to brainwash youth of their own nation of in India to use them as sleeper cells, front workers or as lone wolf attackers.

Steps by Government

(1) Governance measures:
Better connect with citizen, grievance redressal, confidence building measures.

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(2) Education, Health and other social security:
To increase employability better vitals are ensured along with skill development schemes like Nai Pahal, USTTAD, Roshni.

(3) Rehabilitation, reemployment, counceling to those who surrender

(4) Mental health helplines, Nasha Mukti Kendras to get rid of drugs.

(5) Institutional Measures - Narcotics department, laws, Intelligence team such as IB, RAW.

Conclusion
More use of technology such as drones, electric fencing to stop border supplies. Bottom up approach and empowerment of citizen will help deal with this menace.

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16. In light of the increasing security challenges faced by India, state the need for achieving self-reliance in defence manufacturing. Also, discuss the challenges in this context. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के समक्ष बढ़ती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के आलोक में, रक्षा निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is promoting Atmanirbhar Bharat which is not cutting off the global world but in principle of contributing more to the global world.

Increasing security challenges and need for achieving self Reliance

(1) India and hostile neighbours: Pakistan and China creating border issues, situation of conflicts (recent ladakh, Pangong Tso stand off).

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(2) Refugee Crisis - With Rohingya issue and now civil war like situation in Sri Lanka highlights danger (Bihar bomb blast by Rohingya refugee)

(3) Indo-Pacific - To promote SAGAR (Security and growth of all in the region) and deal with piracy, illegal, unregulated and unrestricted fishing near Horn of Africa and coastal states.
70% trade by value and 90% trade by volume through this area.

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(4) Overdependency on Russia (49%) and US, France (Rafaller), Israel causing dictated terms eg fear of CAATSA by US. Undermines principles of Non alignment.

(5) Increasing import bills.

Challenges:

(1) Poor Research and Development

(2) Lack of private players participation

(3) Poor manufacturing base, lack of technological transfer, joint development

Conclusion

India need to diversify export partners in ASEAN, Central Asia, Africa etc and undertake more joint development, technology transfer, more Indegious Content required project.

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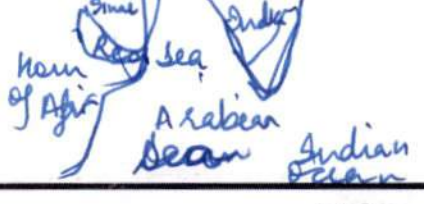
17. India faces a number of security threats and challenges that originate from the seas. Discuss. Also, give an account of the initiatives taken to strengthen the coastal security of India in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत समुद्र से उत्पन्न होने वाले अनेक सुरक्षा खतरों और चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में भारत की तटीय सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए की गई पहलों का विवरण दीजिए।

India has a coastline of more than 2000km in the Indian Ocean and depends on seas for 95% trade by volume and 70% by value.

Security threats and challenges

① Piracy - Near horn of Africa. This endangers trade and lives leading to people choosing alternate means.



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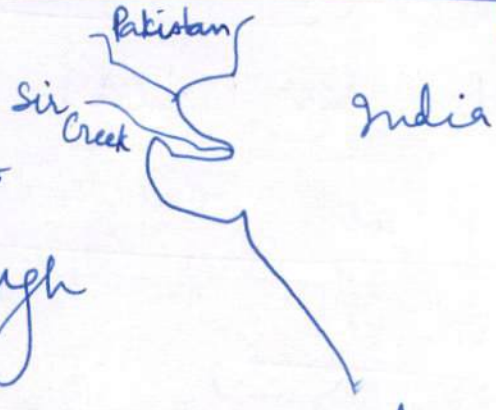
(2) IUU - Illegal, unregulated and unrestricted fishing -
Near Tamil Nadu where fishermen are caught on both sides.

(3) Porous Border and Insurgency
Mumbai Attack 26/11, Terrorist entered through sea.



(4) Drug trafficing, arms trade through seas become easy.

(5) Spying, naval bases as China Naval ships are offenly reported in nearby water posing security threat. Challenge is to prove such claims.

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Initiatives :

(1) Indian navy accompanying commercial ships into some charges for safe trade.

(2) Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

(3) SAGAR initiative.

(4) Military Exercises such as Malabar exercise.

(5) QUAD for safe Indo Pacific.

(6) Indian ~~Pacific~~ Ocean Rim Association for better collaboration with neighbouring countries.

(7) Naval bases such as Duqm (Oman)

(8) Satellite use, Indian Coast gaurds, Navy etc.

Conclusion

India to become a global leader needs to keep safe herself as well as nearby regions.

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18. What is Gamma Irradiation Technology? Highlight its various applications, with special focus on food preservation. **(250 words) 15**

गामा विकिरण प्रौद्योगिकी क्या है? खाद्य संरक्षण पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए, इसके विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Gamma Irradiation Technology

Is use of Gamma rays to eliminate unwanted organism for better preservation.

Various Application

(1) It can be used in Agriculture facilities to keep crops safe from pesticides, by eliminating unwanted weeds etc.

(2) Industrial use : In cleaning process, dealing

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with intricate spaces where tough to deal manually, Radiations can be used.

(3) In Health Sector in dealing with disease like cancer, various rare disease More Research and Development can better develop the use.

Food Reservation

(1) It helps in controlling growth of bacteria, fungus or any other microorganism leading to food preservation without the need of any preserving agent.

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(2) This can be especially useful in preserving food products such as tomatoes, vegetables which other wise couldnot be stored in cold storage.

(3) This will boost food processing industry and double farmers income

Conclusion:

It will help secure India's food insecurity and further Reasearch and Development and global collaboration will enhance its application in other fields.

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19. Recently, the WHO has declared antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity. Comment. Also, discuss the measures taken to counter this threat in India. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, WHO ने प्रतिसूक्ष्मजीवी प्रतिरोध (AMR) को मानव जाति द्वारा सामना की जा रही शीर्ष 10 वैश्विक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य खतरों में से एक घोषित किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए किये गये उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Anti Microbial resistance is a condition in which the body is no more responding to usual anti microbial drugs such as antibiotics not working etc.

AMR: A threat

① It leading to decreasing immunity as a person fall ill again and again for longer duration due to non functioning of medicine

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(2) Steroids become last resort which are harmful to body and remains in body.

Other global health threats

(1) Non communicable diseases: obesity, hypertension, heart diseases.

(2) Communicable diseases: Tuberculosis, malaria, dengue etc.

Measures taken in India

(1) Over the counter sale of drug of certain category only with prescription eg Drugs X, red line on

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such medicines.

(2) Ban on use of antibiotics such a Collistin in animal farms for their growth.

(3) Strict monitoring and triple data such as with medical patient, hospital and pharmacy.

Conclusion

More vigilant auditing, verification on electric orders through apps, survey and checking of animal farms is needs along with global efforts to deal with this

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20. What are Hypersonic Weapons? Highlight their significance and discuss the challenges in their adoption and use. **(250 words) 15**

हाइपरसोनिक हथियार क्या हैं? उनके महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा उनके अंगीकरण और उपयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hypersonic are machines that travel faster than 5 Mach [1 Mach = Speed of sound]. These weapons are fast making them more tough to detect.

Significance

① Faster - Target hit before detection serving their purpose. Only countries having specific technology can detect.

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eg Brahmos use hypersonic scramjet engine jointly develop by India and Russia.

(2) Accuracy : More accurate to hit target as hit target before significant changes in position.

(3) Deterrence : Help create peace and order with deterrence theory.

Challenges

(1) Create a divide in world with haves and have nots

(2) Arms race promoted.

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(3) Costly

(4) Need skilled manpower for use, repair, building.

(5) Can lead to global instability, fear atmosphere.

(6) Margin of error can create chaos.

(7) Can be mishandled if terrorist get to have this

Conclusion

Prohibition of use of weapons, promoting global peace, etc should be aim and such weapons used be only for deterrence and no actual use.